

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

07 Cr. 1155 (RPP)

- against -

JAIME MENESES-MENA, et al.,

Defendant

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**DECLARATION OF RUSSELL T. NEUFELD IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT  
MENESES-MENA'S MOTIONS FOR DISCOVERY, DISCLOSURE AND HEARINGS**

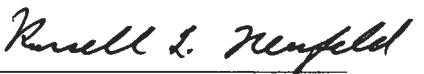
1. I am Russell T. Neufeld, an attorney duly admitted to practice in this Court. I was appointed on June 9, 2008 to represent Jaime Meneses-Mena in the above captioned case. I make this declaration in support of the Defendant's motions for discovery, disclosure and hearings.
2. I make this declaration based on my own knowledge or, where indicated, upon information and belief.
3. As to the motion for an audibility hearing, to date the Government has provided 1 c.d. rom containing two phone calls identified as being between a confidential source and Mr. Meneses-Mena. The Government has provided a draft transcription and translation of those phone calls. The Government has not yet given notice, in response to Defendant's request, of its intent to introduce these recordings into evidence.
4. The recordings of these two conversations contain numerous unclear passages and inaudible sections.
5. Should the Government seek to introduce these recordings into evidence, the Defendant seeks an audibility hearing. The Second Circuit has held that the correct procedure for a trial judge to apply where, as here, the defendant challenges the audibility of recordings, is to have the recordings played out of the presence of the jury and rule on any objections prior to the jury hearing the recordings. *United States v. Bryant*, 480 F.2d 785, 789 (1973); *United States v. Arango-Correa*, 851 F.2d 54,58 (1988). Where the unintelligible portions of a recording are so substantial as to render the recording as a whole untrustworthy, the court has the discretion to preclude its introduction. *United States v. Bryant*, 480 F.2d at 790.
6. Since the recorded conversations are in Spanish, should the Government seek to introduce the recordings, it will also seek to introduce transcripts and English translations of the

Spanish at trial. The draft transcripts and translations provided to the defense thus far bear the following translator's note: "THIS TRANSCRIPT IS IN 'ROUGH DRAFT' FORM ONLY. WERE IT TO BE USED IN COURT, AS EVIDENCE, ADDITIONAL REVISIONS, CHANGES AND CERTIFICATION WOULD BE NEEDED." Should the Government seek to introduce such revised and changed transcripts and translations, the defendant requests the right to contest their admission. The second Circuit has held that the decision to receive foreign language transcripts lies in the discretion of the district court. *United States v. Chalarca*, 95 F.3d 239, 246 (1996); *United States v. Ben-Shimon*, 249 F.3d 98, 101 (2001). This Court should exercise its discretion and preclude the Government from introducing any translations it finds to be deficient.

7. As to the motion for the disclosure of the identity of confidential informants and to make them available to defense counsel to be interviewed, the Supreme Court has directed such disclosure where, as here, it would be "relevant and helpful to the defense of an accused." *Roviaro v. United States*, 353 U.S. 53 (1957). The Second Circuit has held that a defendant has a right to such disclosure "where the informant is a key witness or participant in the crime charged, someone whose testimony would be significant in determining guilt or innocence." *United States v. Saa*, 859 F.2d 1067, 1073 (1984); *United States v. Russotti*, 746 F.2d 945, 950 (1984); *United States v. Roberts*, 388 F.2d 646, 648-49 (1968).
8. To date, the Government has disclosed two consensual recordings between Mr. Memeses-Mena and an unidentified confidential source. On information and belief, the Government intends to introduce these recordings as well as the testimony of the informant. The Government has disclosed photographs of the informant and the defendants together on a date prior to the disclosed phone conversations. Therefore, it seems clear that there were communications prior to the disclosed recordings that either were not recorded, thereby indicating selective recording by the informant, or which were recorded, but which the Government has failed to disclose. Based on the phone calls and other evidence received, this informant played a key role in procuring what ever participation the defendant may have had in the crimes charged and would be aware of the defendant's diminished culpability. The informant would also have crucial information concerning the Government's misconduct in intentionally creating the fiction that the defendant was responsible for a significant loss of narcotics - misconduct that very well could have resulted in the defendant's being physically harmed or even killed. For all the above reasons, the informant is a key witness and participant in the crime whose identity should be disclosed.
9. As to the motion for disclosure of all *Brady* and *Giglio* material, the defendant particularly demands and moves for all materials relevant to the above noted Government misconduct in subjecting the defendant to possible physical injury or death. This includes any misconduct by either law enforcement officers or informants.

I declare, under the penalty of perjury, that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: New York, New York  
September 3, 2008

  
Russell T. Neufeld